Philip Gaskell 1952

[both pamphlets given me by JLWeir]

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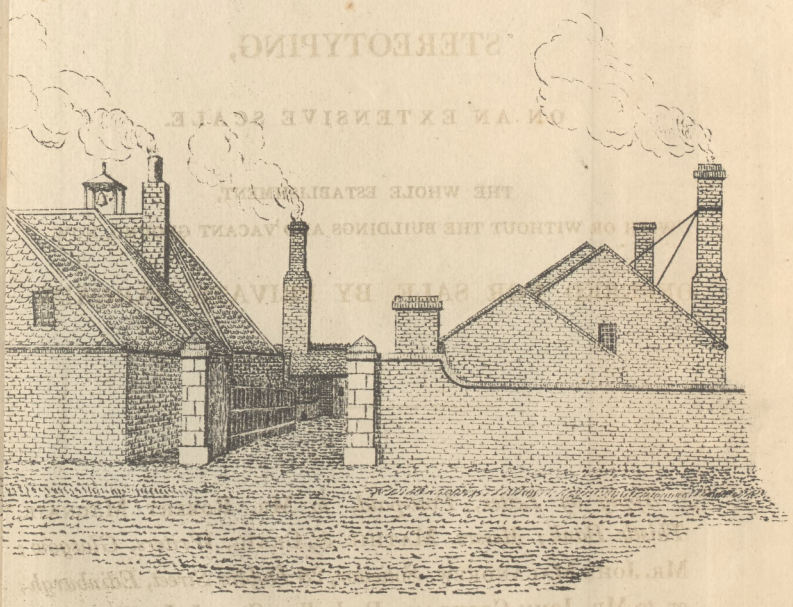

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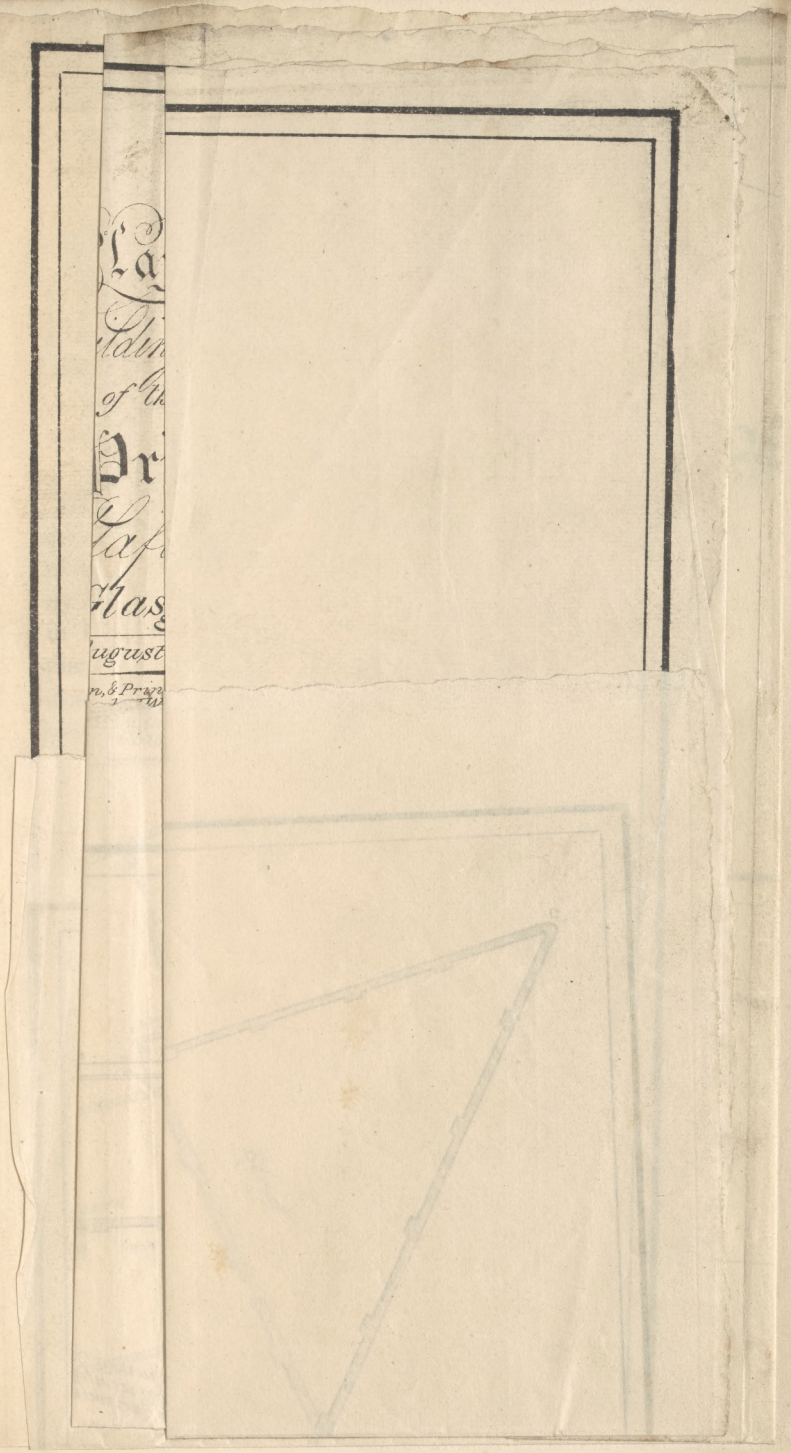

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Dibdin's Bibliographical Decameron, vol. II. p. 418, 419.

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בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם
וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוּ וָבֹהוּ
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פני המים: ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי־
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מרחפת על־פני המים: ויאמר אלהים יהי אור ויהי־
אור: וירא אלהים את־האור כי־טוב ויבדל אלהים בין
האור ובין החשך: ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא

בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ:
וְהָאָרֶץ הָיְתָה תֹהוּ וָבֹהוּ וְחֹשֶׁךְ עַל־פְּנֵי תְהוֹם וְרוּחַ
אֱלֹהִים מְרַחֶפֶת עַל־פְּנֵי הַמָּיִם: וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים יְהִי

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Long Primer Hebrew.

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אלהים יהי אור ויהי־אור : וירא אלהים את־האור כי־טוב ויבדל
אלהים בין האור ובין החשך : ויקרא אלהים לאור יום ולחשך קרא
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Brevier Hebrew.

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English Arabic.

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ܡܠܟܐ ܕܡܬܢܝܢ ܠܐܘܪܟܢ. ܗܘ ܘܟܠܗ ܥܡܗ ܠܡܪܟܐ
ܕܐܪܕܢܝܢ. ܘܡܪ ܠܝ ܡܪܝܐ. ܠܐ ܬܕܚܠ ܡܢܗ. ܡܛܠ ܕܟܐܝܕܝܟ
ܐܫܠܡܬܗ. ܘܠܟܠܗ ܥܡܗ ܘܠܐܪܕܢܗ. ܘܥܒܕ ܥܗ ܐܝܟ

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μεγάλων ὑμῶν βουλευομένων, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δὲ ἡτίνι δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ, προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ

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Pica Greek.

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ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι, τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δ' ἡτίνι δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πράττειν. Ἡ μὲν οὖν σπουδὴ, περὶ

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ΕΔΕΙ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς λέγοντας ἅπαντας ἐν ὑμῖν, μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μηδένα, μήτε πρὸς χάριν· ἀλλ' ὃ βέλτιστον ἕκαστος ἡγεῖτο, τοῦτ' ἀποφαίνεσθαι· ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων ὑμῶν βουλευομένων, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι, τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δ'

ἡτίνι δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πράττειν. Ἡ μὲν οὖν σπουδὴ, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πραγμάτων ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἣν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τουτονὶ,

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Long Primer Greek.

ΕΔΕΙ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς λέγοντας ἅπαντας ἐν ὑμῖν, μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μηδένα, μήτε πρὸς χάριν· ἀλλ' ὃ βέλτιστον ἕκαστος ἡγεῖτο, τοῦτ' ἀποφαίνεσθαι· ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων ὑμῶν βουλευομένων, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι, τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δ'

ἠτίνι δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πράττειν. Ἡ μὲν οὖν σπουδὴ, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πραγμάτων ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἣν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τουτονὶ, Φίλιππος

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Burgeois Greek.

ΕΔΕΙ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς λέγοντας ἅπαντας ἐν ὑμῖν μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μηδένα, μήτε πρὸς χάριν· ἀλλ' ὃ βέλτιστον ἕκαστος ἡγεῖτο, τοῦτ' ἀποφαίνεσθαι· ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων ὑμῶν βουλευομένων, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι, τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δ' ἠτίνι

δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πράττειν. Ἡ μὲν οὖν σπουδὴ, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πραγμάτων ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἣν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τουτονὶ, Φίλιππος ἐν Θράκῃ

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Brevier Greek.

ΕΔΕΙ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς λέγοντας ἅπαντας ἐν ὑμῖν, μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μηδένα, μήτε πρὸς χάριν· ἀλλ' ὃ βέλτιστον ἕκαστος ἡγεῖτο, τοῦτ' ἀποφαίνεσθαι· ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων ὑμῶν βουλευομένων, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι, τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δ' ἠτίνι δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἀν-

δρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πράττειν. Ἡ μὲν οὖν σπουδὴ, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πραγμάτων ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἣν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τουτονὶ, Φίλιππος ἐν Θράκῃ ποιεῖται. Τῶν δὲ λόγων οἱ πλεῖστοι, περὶ ὧν Διοπείθης πράττει καὶ μέλλει ποιεῖν, εἴρηνται. Ἐγὼ δὲ ὅσα

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1070lbs.—[See Damm's Lexicon.] [Wilson & Sons.

Minion Greek.

ΕΔΕΙ μὲν, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς λέγοντας ἅπαντας ἐν ὑμῖν, μήτε πρὸς ἔχθραν ποιεῖσθαι λόγον μηδένα, μήτε πρὸς χάριν· ἀλλ' ὃ βέλτιστον ἕκαστος ἡγεῖτο, τοῦτ' ἀποφαίνεσθαι· ἄλλως τε καὶ περὶ κοινῶν πραγμάτων καὶ μεγάλων ὑμῶν βουλευομένων, ἐπειδὴ δ' ἔνιοι, τὰ μὲν φιλονεικίᾳ, τὰ δ' ἠτίνι δήποτ' αἰτίᾳ προάγονται λέγειν, ὑμᾶς, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τοὺς πολλοὺς δεῖ, πάντα τἄλλ' ἀφέντας, ἃ

τῇ πόλει νομίζετε συμφέρειν, ταῦτα καὶ ψηφίζεσθαι καὶ πράττειν. Ἡ μὲν οὖν σπουδὴ, περὶ τῶν ἐν Χερρονήσῳ πραγμάτων ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς στρατείας, ἣν ἐνδέκατον μῆνα τουτονὶ, Φίλιππος ἐν Θράκῃ ποιεῖται. Τῶν δὲ λόγων οἱ πλεῖστοι, περὶ ὧν Διοπείθης πράττει καὶ μέλλει ποιεῖν, εἴρηνται. Ἐγὼ δὲ ὅσα μὲν τις αἰτιᾶται τινα τούτων, οὐς κατὰ τοὺς νόμους, ἐφ' ὑμῖν ἐστὶν, ὅταν βούλησθε, κολάζειν, κἂν ἤδη

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260lbs.—[See Groves' Lexicon.] [Wilson & Sons.

Double Pica.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum

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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU

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Italic.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra ? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet ? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia ? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt pa-

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris? quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mo-

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Italic.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul

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Roman and Italic, 470lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Pica Roman, No. 4.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum.

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Pica Italic.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satis-

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Roman and Italic, 1870lbs. [Wilson & Son.

New Small Pica Roman, No. 4.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii

WITHOUT LEADS.

ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps; notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere reipub. videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat: in te confer.-

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WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilia ceperis, quem

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nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere reipub. videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus: Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam-

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Roman and Italic, 360lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Old Small Pica Roman, No. 4.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii

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ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere reipub. videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pes

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ig-

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norare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere reipub. videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus: Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu

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Roman and Italic, 1850lbs. [Wilson & Son.

New Long Primer, No. 5.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic

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munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris,

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Italic, No. 5.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic

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munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid

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Roman and Italic, 640lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Long Primer No. 4.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic

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munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris

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Roman 260lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Long Primer.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convo-

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Roman and Italic, 1450lbs. [Millar.

Burgeois, No. 4.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi sena-

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Italic, No. 4.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil ho-

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Roman and Italic, 610lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Minion Face on Brevier Body, Roman, No. 9.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora

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vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum

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omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi

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Roman and Italic, 930lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Brevier Roman, No. 5.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore

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Italic, No. 5.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte

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Roman and Italic, 120lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Brevier, Roman, No. 5.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus

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bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid su-

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum

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omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte

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Roman and Italic, 2430lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Minion, Roman, No. 5.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bo-

WITHOUT LEADS.

norum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid su-

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WITHOUT LEADS.

nium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi

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Roman and Italic, 1500lbs. [Wilson & Son.

Minion Roman.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil

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hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos con-

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nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos

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Roman and Italic, 270lbs. [Millar.

London Nonpareil, Roman.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua

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consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt? hic tamen vivit. Vivit! immo vero etiam in senatum ve-

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hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris,

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Roman and Italic, 310lbs. [Caslon & Livermore.

SMALL PEARL ROMAN.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt:

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hic tamen vivit? Vivit! immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes satisfacere reipublicæ videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reipublicæ privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero orbem terræ cæde atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? nam illa nimis antiqua prætereo, quod Quintus Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit.

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Roman and Italic, 240lbs. [Millar.

ITALIC.

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Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamen vivit? Vivit! immo vero etiam in

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senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes satisfacere reipublicæ videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reipublicæ privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero orbem terræ cæde atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? nam illa nimis antiqua prætereo, quod Quintus Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit.

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PEARL ROMAN, No. 1.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt:

WITHOUT LEADS.

hic tamen vivit? Vivit! immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes satisfacere reipublicæ videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reipublicæ privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero orbem terræ cæde atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? nam illa nimis antiqua prætereo, quod Quintus Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&ÆŒ

1234567890

Roman and Italic, 150lbs. [Wilson & Son.

ITALIC, No. 1.

WITH LEADS.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul videt; hic tamen vivit? Vivit! immo

WITHOUT LEADS.

vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes satisfacere reipublicæ videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem statum reipublicæ privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero orbem terræ cæde atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos consules perferemus? nam illa nimis antiqua prætereo, quod Quintus Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit.

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LIST OF JOBBING LETTER.

150lbs. 16 Line Roman—130lbs. 10 Line Italic—78lbs. 8 Line Roman—30lbs. 6 Line Roman—58lbs. 5 Line Roman—13lbs. Canon Ornamental—22lbs. Canon Border—47lbs. Canon Black, (Open.)—90lbs. Canon, Roman and Italic—70lbs. 2 Line Great Primer, Roman and Italic.

Along with an assortment of neat Titling, Blacks, Shaded, and Egyptian Letter, and a Variety of Borders.

17,755 lb total

INVENTORY OF PRINTING MATERIALS,

&c. &c.

COMPOSING ROOM, &c.

800lbs. Metal Riglets of various sizes.
800lbs. Leads of various sizes.
CHASES.—19 Royal—53 Demy—8 Crown—5 Foolscap—20 Sixto—67 Quarto—151 Octavo—60 Twelvemo—12 Eighteenmo—1 Double Crown Chase.
123 Pair Roman Cases, and 11 Fount Cases.
25½ Pair Greek Cases, and 7 Fount Cases.
1 Arabic, and 1 Syriac Case.
3½ Pair Hebrew Cases.
23 Cases with Jobbing Letter.—21 Space Boxes.
34 Frames with Racks for Cases and Bulks.—2 Single Frames.
2 Racks for Jobbing and Fount Cases.
7 Racks for Stereotype Pages.
1 Rack for Letter-Press Forms in Chase, (large.)
1 Rack for Space Boxes—3 Racks for Pages and Forms.
5 Imposing Stones, (2 with furniture drawers.)
1 Iron Imposing Stone, (with furniture drawer.)
2 Tables, (with racks and drawers.)—3 Small Desks, (fir.)
1 Double Desk, (mahogany) Greek Readers' Room.
3 Single Desks, (mahogany) English Readers' Room.
1 Shelf for Leads in Case Room.
6 Shelves for Galleys with Letter round the walls.
Shelving round Foreman's Store Room.
11 Stools for Reading Rooms.
19 Letter Boards.
51 Mahogany Galleys—32 Fir Galleys.
1 Pair large Scales with Beam—1 Pair small Copper Scales.
33 Cuts, (used on Advertiser.)—20 Cuts, (various.)
29 Stereotype Boards in Case Room and Store Room.
BRASS RULES.—3 Folio—14 Quarto, Double—22 Quarto, Single—16 Quarto, Various—118 Octavo—21 Twelvemo—

72 Eighteenmo, Single—61 Eighteenmo, Double—52 Double for heads Eighteenmo pages—127 Dashes, Swells, Single and Double Rules, various sizes.

CAST IRON SIDE AND FOOT STICKS.—17 Folio—42 Quarto—351 Octavo—164 Twelvemo—13 Eighteenmo.

4 Metal Shooting Sticks—32 Iron Composing Sticks—1 Brass Composing Stick.

FURNITURE.—60 Yards 1½ inch, Double Broad Quotation—35 Yards 1 foot 6 inches, Double Narrow Quotation—109 Yards 4½ inches, Broad Quotation Riglet—69 Yards 2 feet 10½ inches, Narrow Quotation Riglet—33 Yards 5 inches, Double Pica Quotation Riglet—884 Side and Foot Sticks.

16 Mallets—21 Plainers—4000 Quoins.

1 Pair large Shears—1 Saw—1 Lead Cutter.

WEIGHTS.—6 of 56lbs.—3 of 28lbs.—1 of 14lbs.—3 of 4lbs.—3 of 2lbs.—3 of 1lb.—1 of ½lb. BRASS WEIGHTS.—1 of 4oz.—1 of 2oz.—1 of 1oz.

23lbs. Sheet Brass.

8 Brass Double Rules, Minion thickness, 10½ inches.

3 Brass Single Rules, Minion thickness, 14½ inches.

9 Brass Single Rules, Minion thickness, 16½ inches.

16 Coppered-bottomed Galleys.

METAL AND MAHOGANY BLOCKS.—16 Quarto—12 Sixto—64 Octavo—56 Octavo, with fixed catches—80 Octavo—8 Octavo, hard wood—12 Twelvemo, metal—48 Twelvemo, with fixed catches—48 Twelvemo—24 Twelvemo, small—12 Twelvemo, very small—36 Eighteenmo, metal—18 Eighteenmo, old wood—18 Double Eighteenmo—24 Twenty-fourmo—48 Forty-eightmo.

PRESS ROOM.

PRESSES.—11 Columbian, London—2 Stanhope, London—1 Stanhope, Glasgow—1 Aspinall, London—1 Albion or Cope's, London—1 Ruthven, Edinburgh—1 Common or Proof—1 Standing Press for Pressing Paper, with 2 Iron Levers.

16 Roller Frames, and 30 Pins for ditto.

2 Extra large Roller Frames—2 small ditto.—16 Brayers.

1 Rack for Stereotype Plates—2 Racks for Pages.

17 Banks—34 Horses.

2 Patent Cope's Inking Tables, with Rollers and Doctors.
8 Cast Iron Inking Tables, with Ink Blocks—7 Type Metal Inking Tables with Ink Blocks—1 Wooden Inking Table with Ink Block.
1 Casting of a Main Beam Columbian Press.
1 Small Press in Store.
4 Metal Bars for Pressing Paper.—4 Packing Blocks for Baling.
16 Boards for Stereotype Plates, with ledges.
21 Wetting Boards—18 Boards for Pressing Paper.
Large Quantities of Stereotype Catches.
1 Roller Mould, with Rings and Key.
6 Stones for Pressing Paper, with Iron handles.
4 Troughs for cleaning Forms.
10 Window Screens in the New Room.
16 Wooden Racks for Clothes in the New Room, and 8 in the Old Room.
1 Desk and Ruler, Ink Stand, &c.
8 Window Screens in the Old Room.
2 Stages for Paper—1 Sharping Stone for Knives.
1 Lie Brush—1 Pestle and Mortar.
16 Sheep Feet and Slices.

TROUGH ROOM.

1 Rack for Forms—1 Lie Trough, lined with Iron.
1 Rinsing Trough for Forms.
2 Wetting Troughs for Paper, leaden Pipe, &c.
1 Lie Trough, lined with Lead.
1 Oil Jar—1 Tin Pan.

WAREHOUSES, NEW AND OLD.

2 Water Presses with one Pump.
1 Standing Screw Press for Packing, with Levers.
31 Gross and 3 Dozen Demy Pressings—3 Gross and 5 Dozen Royal Pressings—and 2 Gross Old Royal Pressings.
15 Pressing Boards.
A Quantity of Shelving.
1 Table, 26 feet by 2 feet 3 inches, (Mahogany top.)
1 Table, 4 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, with Press, Drawers, &c.
1 Small Fir Table, 5 feet by 2 feet.
7 Stools—1 Table—1 Ladder.

1 Pair large Steps—2 small ditto.
2 Peels for hanging Paper.
1 Hot-Pressing Furnace with apparatus, including Plates for Hot-Pressing, &c.
250 Poles and supports for hanging Paper.
Steam Pipes, with supports, &c.
1 Gathering Table, 56 feet by 2 feet, (New Room.)
1 Gathering Table with Press and Drawers, 4 feet by 2 feet.
Wooden Shelving and Divisions in New Room.
1 Ruler and Ink Stand—1 Form.
50 Packing Boards.
1 Watering Can—1 Broom—1 Pair Scissors—4 Baling Blocks.

COURT, STABLES, &c.

1 Dog House with chain and Pail.
1 Two-wheeled Barrow with frame—1 One-wheeled Barrow.
A Lot of Old Iron and Wood.
1 Steam Boiler with Cistern, &c. including Cistern lined with lead.
1 Small Boiler with Furnace.
1 Mill for Grinding Stucco, and appurtenances.
1 Grindstone.
Boxes, &c. for Stucco—Hammer for breaking Stucco.

FOUNDERY.

2 Racks for Chases—1 Large Stucco Box and Frame.
1 Shovel—1 Poker—and 1 Furnace Scraper.
3 Ovens with 1 Furnace and Building.
1 Stereotype Metal Pot, with appurtenances.
1 Cooling Trough, with Cistern and 2 Stands.
1 Wood Block and 2 Hammers—1 Chest of Drawers, old.
1 Rubbing Stone, Frame and Stool.
1 Folio Pan with Lid and Floating Plate—4 Large Quarto Pans with Lids and Floating Plates—2 Large Quarto Pans without Lids, and 1 Floating Plate—3 Small Quarto Pans with Lids and 3 Floating Plates—2 Quarto Pans with Lids and 2 Floating Plates—1 Double Twelvemo Pan with Lid and 1 Floating Plate—1 Double Twelvemo Pan without Lid, and with 1 Floating Plate—1 Eighteenmo Pan with Lid and Floating Plate.

15 Pair of Tongs for Stereotype Pans—1 Pair Broken ditto.
1 Iron Crane, Lever, and Large pair of Tongs.
1 Metal Skimmer—1 Shovel—1 Poker.
2 Iron Ladles—1 Dressing Bench—1 Plane.
1 Dressing Knife—9 Putting up Sticks—1 Gauge.
Lead Cutter, mounted—2 Stones with Frames and Drawers.
1 Folio Frame—1 Quarto Brass Frame.
4 Large Quarto Frames—2 Small ditto.
1 Quarto Frame for 4 Eighteenmo Pages—4 Octavo Frames.
3 Double Eighteenmo Frames—1 Single Eighteenmo Frame.
2 Double Twelvemo Frames—4 Single ditto.
1 Sheet Iron Box—1 Pair Scales—1 Shovel.
MOULDS.—1 Bevel Mould—1 English Space Mould—1 Pica Space do.—1 Small Pica Space do.—1 Long Primer Space do.—1 Burgeois Space do.—1 Brevier Space do.—2 Minion Space Moulds—1 High Lead Mould—1 Low Lead do.—1 Catch do.
2 Dressing Sticks—1 Rack for putting up Sticks.
1 Brush—2 Moulding Rollers.
2 Large Boxes for Stucco.
1 Furnace for Casting Spaces, with apurtenances.
1 Pair Scissors—1 Dressing Brush.
1 Water Trough, with Water Pipe and Crane.

PICKING ROOM.

2 Large Tables with Drawers—1 Small Desk with Drawers.
7 Stools—1 Stove, and 3 Soldering Bolts.
19 Small Chisels—1 Graver—1 Scraper.
1 Hand Vice—1 Plane—1 File—1 Saw.
1 Turning Lathe for Stereotype Plates, with appurtenances.
1 Turkey Stone—5 Wood Blocks for Picking Plates on.
1 Lie Brush—3 Racks for Clothes.
1 Melting Pot, with Furnace.
1 Broom—9 Pans for cooling Metal.
Shelving—Tea Lead—Lead, (old Pipes.)

MISCELLANEOUS IN STORE ROOM.

A Quantity of Block Tin.
A Quantity of Parchment Skins, and of Coarse and Fine Blankets.
A Pair of Large Steps.

A Quantity of Printing Ink, different kinds.
A Quantity of Writing Ink—11 Ink Casks.
1 Small Book Case, with Glass Door.
1 Common Wood Book Case.
A Quantity of Glue and Potash.
7 Engraved Plates, (various.)
A Large Assortment of Printing and Writing Papers.
An Assortment of Cards.
A Quantity of Shelving, &c.

FURNITURE IN COUNTING HOUSE, &c.

1 Double Mahogany Desk, with Brass Railing.
Presses, with Shelves.
Basin, Basin Stand, and Water Can.
Pigeon Hole Letter Presses—3 Stools.
Cast Metal Safe.
Book Case, with Glass Front.
Time Piece.
Fir Shelving for Paper, with Green Curtains.
Railing forming Passage.
Ink Stands—Windsor Chair—Rulers—Wafer Stamps, &c.
Press for Clothes, &c.
Table covered with Green Cloth, and Folding Desk.
Chairs—Grate and Wax Cloth.
Safes for Stereotype Plates and Books.
Machine for Pressing Paper, with Stamp.
Gas Pipes and Burners through the whole Premises.

A Quantity of Books as specimens of the work done in the Office, together with a number of scarce and valuable Classical Works used by the Correctors.

BOOKS FOR THE USE OF THE READERS.

FOLIO.

Taylor's Hebrew Concordance, 2 vols. bd.	Lond. 1754.
D' Ollonne's Lexicon Hebraico-Chaldaico-Latino-Biblicum, 2 vols. bd.	Aven. 1758.
Trommius' Greek Concordance to the Septuagint, 2 vols. vellum,	Amstel. 1718.

QUARTO.

Maltby's edition of Morell's Lexicon Græco-Prosodiacum, royal, bds.	Cantab. 1815.
Leusden and Schaaf's Syriac New Testament with Latin Translation, bd.	Lugd. Bat. 1709.
Schaaf's Lexicon Syriacum Concordantiale in N. Test. bd.	Lugd. Bat. 1709.
Sobrino's Spanish, French, and Latin Dictionary, 2 vols. in one, bd.	Amberes 1789.
Antonini's Italian, Latin, and French Dictionary, 2 vols. bd.	Paris 1735.
Damm's Lexicon Homerico-Pindaricum, bds.	Glas. 1824.
Carey's edition of Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary, bd.	Lond. 1816.
Scapula's Greek Lexicon, 2 vols. bd.	Glas. 1816.
Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, bd.	Lond. 1804.
Cruden's Concordance, bd.	Edin. 1804.

OCTAVO.

Newton's Mathematical principles of Nat. Philosophy, 3 vols. bds.	Lond. 1803.
Boyer's French Dictionary, abridged, bd.	ibid. 1797.
Johnson's English Dictionary, bd.	ibid. 1799.

Steele's Schrevelii Lexicon, bd.	Edin. 1823.
Printer's Grammar, half bd.	Lond. 1808.
Walker's Gazetteer, bd.	ibid. 1810.
Hutchinson's Xenophon's Cyropædia, bds.	Glas. 1821.
Townsend's Xenophon's Anabasis, bds.	Lond. 1823.
Vander Hooght's Hebrew Bible, calf gilt,	Amstel. 1705.
Walker's English Dictionary, bd.	Lond. 1813.
Simson's Conic Sections, bds.	Glas. 1817.

TWELVEMO AND EIGHTEENMO.

Noehden's edition of Rabenhorst's German Dictionary, bds.	Lond. 1814.
Dymock's Cæsar, bd.	Glas. 1824.
——— Rudiments, bds.	ibid. 1819.
Greek Septuagint and New Testament, 4 vols. bds.	ibid. 1822.

2

SPECIMENS

OF

The Types

COMMONLY USED IN

THE TEMPLE PRINTING OFFICE.

SPECIMEN OF IMPRESSIONS FROM THE PRESS APPROPRIATED TO WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

THE SUBJECTS FROM MR. WIFFEN'S TASSO.

CANTO IV. STANZA lxv.—ARMIDA kneeling before GODFREY.

CANTO VI. STANZA cviii.—ERMINIA disguised in CLORINDA's Armour.

CANTO XX. STANZA xcvii.—The Combat between the SOLDAN, EDWARD, and GILDIPPE.

SPECIMENS

OF

The Types

COMMONLY USED IN

THE TEMPLE PRINTING OFFICE,

BOUVERIE STREET;

WITH THEIR NAMES, AND THE NAMES OF THE FOUNDERS:

ALSO,

Specimens of Wood Engravings.

Interior of the Principal Composing Room.

LONDON:

Printed at the Temple Printing Office,

BY J. MOYES, BOUVERIE STREET.

M.DCCC.XXVI.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE very liberal support with which J. MOYES has been honoured, from his commencing business in 1807 until the period when the accident occurred which destroyed his premises in Greville Street, in 1824; while it calls for his warmest acknowledgments, naturally renders him anxious to merit its continuance. In announcing, therefore, the opening of his new

PRINTING OFFICE,

IN BOUVERIE STREET, FLEET STREET,

J. M.'s first duty—a grateful and pleasant one—is to express his sincere thanks to his numerous friends for the preference which they have so long shewn him, as well as for much encouragement in prosecuting the plan which he trusts will insure their continued confidence.

In accomplishing this, many obstacles presented themselves at the outset, the chief of which was the difficulty of procuring a spacious plot of ground in a central situation, —an object by no means easily attained in a crowded metropolis. This difficulty, however, being at length surmounted, his new Printing Office has been, by great

exertion on the part of the Builder, raised in the course of a few months.

Its contiguity to the INNS OF COURT—to the connecting Thoroughfare between the Cities of London and Westminster, FLEET STREET,—and nearness to the great mart of Publication, PATERNOSTER ROW, afford facilities no where surpassed.

Of the very advantageous construction of the Building, an opinion may be formed by a glance at the Elevation and Sections; to which latter, attention is particularly invited, as presenting the chief desiderata of a Printing-office,—SECURITY FROM ACCIDENT AND DEPREDATION OF EVERY KIND, without the obstruction of light, or the hindrance of ventilation.

In a populous City like London, many of the Arts are divided, from the impossibility of obtaining room sufficient for prosecuting their branches together. Thus that of Printing is usually practised under two divisions, BOOK-WORK and JOBBING, because the executing of both would require more spacious premises than Printers generally possess. J. M. however is enabled to execute, conjointly with WORKS OF THE GREATEST MAGNITUDE IN THE BOOK FORM, the equally necessary miscellaneous matters connected with the various professions, the liberal arts, trade and commerce, domestic economy, &c. Such as—

BILLS AND CASES IN PARLIAMENT,
APPEAL CASES,
DEEDS AND INDENTURES,
LEASES AND RELEASES,
BONDS AND AGREEMENTS,
ESTATE PARTICULARS,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIP BILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PRICE-CURRENTS,
CATALOGUES,
CIRCULARS, &c.

WOOD ENGRAVINGS, AND LETTER FOUNDERS' SPECIMENS, IN THE FINEST STYLE; AND EVERY THING WHICH THE PRINTING PRESS IS ADEQUATE TO PERFORM.

For TYPE of the most perfect symmetry, recourse has been had chiefly to a Foundery of long established fame in the Capital, so ably conducted by Messrs. CASLON and

LIVERMORE; of whose skill and excellence in workmanship, the constant dealings of eighteen years enable J. M. to speak with confidence. He has also availed himself of the workmanship of those distinguished Letter-founders, Mr. MILLER, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. WILSON and SONS, of Glasgow; as well as of several other Letter-founders of deserved celebrity.

Professional Gentlemen requiring WORKS SPLENDIDLY EXECUTED, may realize their objects in an Office so peculiarly supplied with various and extensive Founts: and from the same circumstance, Public Companies, Insurance Offices, Associated Bodies of every description, Bankers, and Tradesmen, will be enabled to avail themselves of similar advantages.

Of the WAREHOUSE it is satisfactory to state, that such attention has been paid to its construction, as to insure a SAFE DEPOSIT for both unwrought paper and for wrought-off work, with the requisite degree of dryness; and that all the means which could be devised for the observance of order and cleanliness have been carried into successful and complete effect. In this part of the Building are erected THREE HYDRAULIC PRESSES; inventions contributing much to the beauty and neatness of printing, by giving to newly finished works the desired smoothness, without the deteriorating effects produced by the use of heated iron plates. One of those Presses possesses a power equal to 400 tons.

J. M. begs to conclude this Notice with a few general remarks respecting his Establishment; which he has modelled on an enlarged scale, in part after one or two excellent existing examples, and in part from his own observation and experience.—Having laid this foundation with care; his next object will be to infuse that energy and diligence into all the individuals concerned under him, which make their duty and inclination reciprocally advantageous to themselves and to the Public: and by the union of physical strength in some, and of intellectual activity

and classical attainment in others, he flatters himself that he shall give perfect satisfaction to those who do him the honour to employ him, no less by the *fidelity* and *integrity*, than by the *accuracy*, *neatness*, and *despatch* with which it will be his constant care to mark the execution of every business intrusted to him.

Temple Printing Office,
December 1825.

SUMMARY OF THE ORIGIN OF

LANGUAGE, WRITING, AND PRINTING.

LANGUAGE.

THE first language, if given by inspiration, as is generally believed, must in its principles have had all the perfection of which language is susceptible; but from the nature of things it could not in its birth have been very copious. The words whereof language is constituted are either proper names, or the signs of ideas and relations. But it cannot be supposed that the all-wise Instructor would load the memories of men with words to denote things then unknown, or with the signs of ideas which they had not acquired. It was sufficient that a foundation was laid of such a nature as would in the progress of time support the largest superstructure, when men should, by enlarged necessities and a wider compass of invention, attain the art of raising a finer fabric by derivation and composition. This would long preserve the language radically the same, though it could not prevent the introduction of different dialects into the various countries over which mankind might spread themselves. In whatever region we may imagine the human race to have been originally placed, the increase of numbers would gradually either lead to a dispersion into various realms and nations, or extend the one nation to a vast distance on every side. In either

case mankind would every where meet with new objects, which would occasion the invention of new names; and as the difference of climate and other natural causes would compel those who moved Eastward or Northward to adopt customs in many respects different from the modes of those who settled in the West and South, a vast number of words would in one country be fabricated, to denote conceptions, which must naturally be unintelligible to the body of the people inhabiting countries where those conceptions were not formed. Thus, even setting aside the consideration of any supernatural dispersion, would various dialects be unavoidably introduced into the original language. And after separate and independent societies were formed, these variations would become more numerous, and the several dialects would deviate yet farther and farther from the idiom and genius of the parent tongue, in proportion to the diversity of manners of the tribes by which they were spoken.

WRITING.

1. In the early ages of the world, before language, in its widest range, was completely introduced, converse was perhaps held in great measure by sign and action. But as signs and actions were inadequate to a complete interchange of ideas on many subjects, the whole material creation was called in to aid the yet imperfect powers of intellect. Thus a graphic delineation of a lion, a horse, a dog, a hare, at once conveyed the idea of those creatures; while in the progress of improvement these figures served to express the qualities attributable to each—as fierceness, strength, fidelity, and fear. Every thing in animal and vegetable nature, together with the planets in the heavens, were thus pictured out, till custom and art, by abbreviation or loftier ingenuity, combined to produce a regular Alphabet. An inattention to this natural and easy progress, made the great philosophers Plato and Tully conclude, that the very acquisition of an Alphabet was the result of no human contrivance, but a gift of the Gods themselves.

2. Many nations have claimed the honour of this invention. The Greeks ascribed it to the Phœnicians. That the Assyrian, Chaldaic, and Hebrew languages, were, with some modifications, the same, is the general opinion of the learned: and that the alphabets of each are of antediluvian antiquity appears highly probable; for, had an invention of such vast importance been subsequently made, the author would doubtless have been commemorated in the annals of the country in which he lived. But leaving alone such considerations, which at best can be but conjectural, let it suffice us to observe, that among the European nations certainly we do not find any who pretend to the invention of letters. All of them derived the art from the Greeks or Romans, except the Turks, who

had it from the Arabians. The Romans never claimed the discovery, but confessed their knowledge to have been received from the Greeks; the Greeks owned that they possessed it from the Phœnicians, who, as well as their colonists the Carthaginians, spoke a dialect of the Hebrew varying little from the original. The Coptic resembles the Greek in most of its characters, and is therefore referred to the same original. The Chaldean, Syriac, and latter Samaritan, are dialects of the Hebrew, without any considerable deviation or many additional words. The Ethiopic differs more from the Hebrew, but less from the Arabic. All these languages have issued from the same stock, as the similarity of their formation and the numberless words common to them all sufficiently evince. It appears, then, that all the languages in use among men, which have been conveyed in alphabetical characters, have been those of people connected mediately or immediately with the Hebrews, to whom we are also indebted for the earliest specimens of the communication of ideas by writing.

3. The materials used for writing in the early ages were of great variety:—stone, lead, brass, ivory, box, wax, the skins of animals, and the leaves of certain trees and of aquatic plants. The Tables of the Law were twice written by the finger of GOD on stone [1491 B. C.]—MOSES, by the divine charge, wrote the same in "a book," to be deposited in the tabernacle of the Ark—and on passing the Jordan [1451 B. C.] the Jewish people were themselves commanded to set up great stones, to plaster them with plaster, and "write upon them all the words of this law."* Tablets of wood are stated by CALMET to have been used by the Jews from very remote antiquity. The Book of the Law, written by MOSES, was probably on

* A proof that the Hebrew must long have been a written as well as an oral tongue, as it were useless to publish what none could read.

skins, it being found eight hundred years after in the form of a roll, precisely answering the description of Hebrew writings given by Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezra, who wrote in the 7th, 6th, and 5th centuries B. C.—So recently as 1806, Dr. BUCHANAN discovered in India a very ancient Hebrew copy of the Pentateuch written on a roll of goat-skin dyed red, measuring forty-eight feet in length, and in breadth twenty. From its then imperfect state Dr. B. conjectured that in its original and complete form its length was not less than ninety feet.—The Works of HESIOD were written upon lead; the Egyptians engraved their public documents on tablets of brass; the Laws of SOLON were inscribed on the same metal; and the Treaty between the Romans and Carthaginians, at the termination of the first Punic war, B. C. 241, was engraven on brazen tables. The Papyrus, supposed to be alluded to in Isaiah xix. 6, 7, —though erroneously stated to have been first used in the time of ALEXANDER,—palm-tree leaves, wax, ivory, and lead, were in common use till the 9th century, when a description of vegetable or cotton paper became known in the East, though familiar to the Chinese for ages previous. —Paper from linen rags was an invention of the 11th century.

PRINTING.

1. In searching for the origin of things, says the learned Sigonius,—very indisputably it must be confessed,—we can begin no higher than the creation of the world and the formation of man; and if we seek truth, it is no where to be met with in such obvious characters as in the illustrious records of the Hebrews. The Bible, then, that book of all books, brings us acquainted with a nation which in the earliest ages surpassed all others in illumination; and with regard to the proficiency of its people in the mechanic and useful arts, we have but to combine the descriptions of the Ark of the Covenant and of Solomon's Temple with the early mention of graven and molten images, coins, signets, and brands for the purpose of marking—to be convinced that the arts of Carving, Engraving, Die-sinking, Casting in Metal, and even a species of Printing, were coëval with, and some of them perhaps antecedent to, the art of Writing.

2. If these circumstances, of which the truth of Sacred Writ warrants our undoubted belief, be, as we think they are, of a nature to induce our credit of all that is said relative to the knowledge and practice of Printing by the Chinese in the 10th century,* we cannot, we confess, see with what justice the merit of invention is ascribable to Europeans in the 15th. That the knowledge of any art peculiar to so singular a people as the Chinese should long be restricted to themselves, is matter of no wonder whatsoever; and though we join in the surprise expressed by more than one ingenious writer, that after the introduction of Wood-engraving from Asia in the 13th century, the nations of Europe should for so many ages walk upon the borders of two important inventions, Typography and

* From *stone*, producing white characters on a black ground.—Wooden blocks were a subsequent invention.

Chalcography, without discovering either,—the fact, in our opinion, goes far to prove that the first idea of Printing in Europe had its origin from the Chinese.*

3. The importance of the event naturally begat an eagerness for notoriety: and the simultaneous attempts in various cities to prosecute or improve the original invention produced a controversy which shortly justified the remark, that Printing, which gives light to most other things, is itself involved in darkness. Such, indeed, is the fact, if our researches be limited to European history; but, leaning to the opinions of those who give a very remote date and an Eastern origin to the invention, we think it enough to honour the names of the persons who in our hemisphere first engaged in or promoted its revival, appropriating to their proper niche in the Temple of Fame the inventors of separate types, FAUST, GUTTEMBURG, and SHOEFFER, of Mentz—our countrymen, CAXTON, as the introducer, and COPLAND, DAY, GRAFTON, and others, as the improvers of the Art in Britain.

4. So early as 1462, three years after the invention of separate metal types, FAUST, the German artist, had carried the process to such perfection, as to be able to take with him to Paris an impression of the Bible. But such was the ignorance of the times, that on vending the copies of his book, he was imprisoned on suspicion of dealing with familiar spirits, the French having no conception how so many books could be made to agree so unerringly in every letter and point. Nor did FAUST obtain his liberty till he had disclosed the whole secret of his art.

About eight years subsequently, viz. A. D. 1470, Printing was introduced into England, and practised at

* The first book of which there is any certain record was written FIFTEEN centuries BEFORE the birth of Christ—the art of Printing, having lain nearly dormant for ages, was destined to revive in Europe FIFTEEN centuries AFTER Christ:—a curious coincidence, which appears to have escaped the notice of every previous writer on the subject.

Westminster by WILLIAM CAXTON, under the patronage of the Abbot. The City of London soon followed the example of Westminster; and in a few years presses were established at Oxford, Cambridge, St. Alban's, York, Beverly, Tavistock, Southwark, Canterbury, Ipswich, Worcester, Greenwich, and Norwich.

Hitherto the proficients in the Art had proceeded no farther than the *Gothic* alphabet, as it most resembled the manuscripts of those times; but in 1474, soon after its introduction into Rome and Italy, the Italians produced the *Roman*, and in 1476 the *Greek* type: while two Rabbins in the duchy of Milan first introduced, in 1480, the printed *Hebrew* character.

5. Such is the outline of the history of PRINTING for fifty years after its revival in Europe: in which time so rapid was its diffusion and so great its improvement, that the 16th century may be said to have commenced under auspices eminently glorious.—Knowledge and learning, which had been hitherto confined to a few, now opened their benign stores, and dispensed them liberally abroad. Now departed the gloom of ignorance, to usher in the Aurora of intellectual Day. By this happy invention—without which other discoveries would be of very circumscribed utility—past ages are made to live again: every character which adorned them is revived at will: the various regions of the Globe are made to pass before us in review, pouring upon our minds all the wisdom of intellect, the discoveries of philosophy, the experience of time.——Great, however, as those benefits are, we shall estimate but imperfectly the blessings derived from the PRESS, unless we extend our view beyond the sphere of merely human science, and contemplate it in its most important and benign aspect, as the great and rapid disseminator of that SACRED TRUTH, with which all are yet to become illuminated!

SPECIMENS

OF

THE TYPES,

WITH THEIR NAMES, AND THE NAMES OF THE FOUNDERS.

ENGLISH.—Miller, Edinburgh.

cuneum tenuatur. Hanc oram novissimi maris tunc primùm Romana classis circumvecta, insulam esse Britanniam adfirmavit, ac simul incognitas ad id tempus insulas, quas Orcadas vocant, invenit, domuitque: dispecta est et Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems abdebat: sed mare pigrum et grave remigantibus perhibent: ne ventis quidem perinde attolli: credo quòd rariores terræ montesque, causa ac materia tempestatum, et profunda moles continui maris tardiùs impellitur.—Ceterum, Britanniam qui mortales initio coluerint, indigenæ an advecti, ut inter Barbaros, parum compertum.

PICA.—Caslon and Livermore, London.

D'ou vient, disois-je à Narbal, que les Phéniciens se sont rendus les maîtres du commerce de toute la terre, et qu'ils s'enrichissent ainsi aux dépens de tous les autres peuples? Vous le voyez, me répondit-il; la situation de Tyr est heureuse pour le commerce. C'est notre patrie qui a la gloire d'avoir inventé la navigation: les Tyriens furent les premiers, s'il en faut croire ce

SMALL PICA.—Caslon and Livermore.

qu'on raconte de la plus obscure antiquité, qui domptèrent les flots, long-tems avant l'âge de Typhis et des Argonautes tant vantés dans la Grèce : ils furent, dis-je, les premiers qui osèrent se mettre dans un frêle vaisseau à la merci des vagues et des tempêtes, qui sondèrent les abîmes de la mer, qui observèrent les astres loin de la terre, suivant la science des Egyptiens et des Babyloniens ; enfin, qui réunirent tant de peuples que la mer avoit séparés. Les Tyriens sont industrieux, patiens, laborieux, propres, sobres, et ménagers : ils ont une exacte police ; ils ont parfaitement d'accord entre eux : jamais peuple n'a été plus constant, plus sincère, plus fidèle, plus sûr, plus commode à tous les étrangers.

LONG PRIMER.—Caslon and Livermore.

Qual sarà, O Amor santissimo ! lingua mortal che degnamente laudar ti possa ? Tu bellissimo, buonissimo, sapientissimo, dalla unione della bellezza, e bontà, e sapienza divina derivi, e in quella stai, te a quella, per quella come in circolo ritorni. Tu dolcissimo vincolo del mondo, mezzo tra le cose celesti e

BOURGEOIS.—Caslon and Livermore.

le terrene, con benigno temperamento inclini le virtù superne al governo delle inferiori, e rivolgendo le menti de' mortali al suo Principio, con quello le congiungi. Tu di concordia unisci gli elementi, muovi la natura, a produrre, e ciò che nasce, alla succession della vita. Tu le cose

BREVIER. — Miller, Edinburgh.

separate aduni, alle imperfette dai la perfezione, alle dissimili la similitudine, alle inimiche l'amicizia, alla terra i frutti, al mar la tranquillità, al cielo il lume vitale. Tu padre sei de' veri piaceri, della grazie, della pace, della mansuetudine, e benivolenza, inimico della rustica ferità, della ignavia, in somma principio e fine d' ogni bene.

NONPAREIL. — Miller.

Como la naturaleza humana es compuesta de cuerpo y alma, asi todas nuestras cosas e inclinaciones siguen unas el cuerpo, otras el animo. La hermosura pues, las grandes riquezas, las fuerzas del cuerpo, y demas cosas de esta clase pasan brevemente; pero las esclarecidas obras del ingenio son tan imortales como el alma. Asimismo, los bienes del cuerpo y de fortuna, como tuvieron principlo, tienen su termino; y quanto nace, y se aumenta, llega con el tiempo a envegecer, y muere; el animo es incorruptible, eterno, el que govierna al genero humano, el que lo mueve y lo abraza todo, sin estar sugeto a nadie. Por esto es mas de admirar la depravacion de aquellos, que entregados a los placeres del cuerpo, pasan su vida entre los regalos y el ocio; dexando que el ingenio, que es la mejor y mas noble porcion de nuestra naturaleza, se entorpezca con la desidia y falta de cultura; y mas haviendo, como hai, tantas y tan varias ocupaciones proprias del animo, con las quales se adquiere suma honra.

PEARL. — Miller.

There are many more shining qualities in the mind of man, but there is none so useful as Discretion; it is this indeed which gives a value to all the rest, which sets them at work in their proper times and places, and turns them to the advantage of the person who is possessed of them. Without it, learning is pedantry, and wit impertinence; virtue itself looks like weakness; the best parts only qualify a man to be more sprightly in errors, and active to his own prejudice. The cast of mind which is natural to a discreet man, makes him look forward into futurity, and consider what will be his condition millions of ages hence, as well as what it is at present. He knows that the misery or happiness which are reserved for him in another world, lose nothing of their reality by being placed at so great a distance from him. The objects do not appear little to him because they are remote. He considers that those pleasures and pains which lie hid in eternity, approach nearer to him every moment, and will be present with him in their full weight and measure, as much as those pains and pleasures which he feels at this very instant. For this reason he is careful to secure to himself that which is the proper happiness of his nature, and the ultimate design of his being. He carries his thoughts to the end of every action, and considers the most distant as well as the most immediate effects of it. He supersedes every little prospect of gain and advantage which offers itself to him, if he does not find it consistent with his view of an hereafter. In a word, his hopes are full of immortality, his schemes are large and glorious, and his conduct suitable to one who knows his true interest, and how to pursue it by proper methods.

English Script. Caslon & Livermore.

"Thus fell Russell and Sidney, two names that will, it is hoped, be for ever dear to every English heart. When their memory shall cease to be an object of respect and veneration, it requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that English liberty will be fast approaching to its final consummation. Their deportment was such as might be expected from men who knew themselves to be suffering, not for their crimes, but for their virtues. In courage they were equal; but the fortitude of Russell, who was connected with the world by private and domestic ties, which Sidney had not, was put to the severer trial; and the story of the last days of this excellent man's life, fills the mind with such a mixture of tenderness and admiration, that I know not any scene in history that more powerfully excites our sympathy, or goes more directly to the heart."

Fox's James the Second, p. 50.

GREAT PRIMER BLACK.—Figgins.

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil: for thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

ENGLISH BLACK.—Figgins.

I Believe in God the Father Almighty, Maker of heaven and earth: And in Jesus Christ his only Son our Lord, Who

was conceived by the Holy Ghost, Born of the Virgin Mary, Suffered under Pontius Pilate, Was crucified, dead, and buried; He descended into hell; The third day he rose again from the dead, He ascended into heaven, And sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; From thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost; The holy Catholic Church; The Communion of Saints; The Forgiveness of sins; The Resurrection of the body, And the life everlasting. Amen.

PICA BLACK.—Figgins.

God spake all these words, and said; I am the Lord thy God: Thou shalt have none other gods but me.

Thou shalt not make to thyself any graven image, nor the likeness of any thing that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the water under the earth. Thou shalt not bow down to them, nor worship them: for I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, and visit the sins of the fathers upon the children, unto the

third and fourth generation of them that hate me, and shew mercy unto thousands in them that love me, and keep my commandments.

SMALL PICA BLACK.—THOROWGOOD.

Thou shalt not take the Name of the Lord thy God in vain: for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his Name in vain.

Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath-day. Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do; but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God. In it thou shalt do no manner of work, thou, and thy son, and thy daughter, thy man-servant, and thy maid-servant, thy cattle, and the stranger that is within thy gates. For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sea, and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day: wherefore the Lord blessed the seventh day, and hallowed it.

LONG PRIMER BLACK.—FIGGINS.

Honour thy father and thy mother; that thy days may be long in the land, which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Thou shalt do no murder.

Thou shalt not commit adultery.

Thou shalt not steal.

BREVIER BLACK.—THOROWGOOD.

Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.

Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's house, thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife, nor his servant, nor his maid, nor his ox, nor his ass, nor any thing that is his.

SMALL PICA SAXON.—Fry.

And″ þa þeaꞃð eac aðꞃæƒeð ðeoꞃ-moð hæleð Oꞃlac oƒ eaꞃðe, oƒeꞃ ẏða-ȝeþealc, oƒeꞃ ȝanoteꞃ bæð, ȝamol-ƒeax hæleð, þiꞃ ⁊ þoꞃð-ꞃnotoꞃ. oƒeꞃ þæteꞃa-ȝeðꞃinȝ. oƒeꞃ hþæleꞃ-æþel. hama-beꞃeaƒoð :· And″ þa þeaꞃð eac″ ætẏþeð uppe on ꞃoðeꞃum ꞃteoꞃꞃa on ꞃtaðole. þone ꞃtið-ƒeꞃhðe hæleð hiȝe-ȝleaþe hatað þiðe cometa be naman.

BREVIER SAXON.—Fry.

Geþitan him þa Noꞃðmen næȝleðon cneaꞃꞃum ðꞃeoꞃiȝ ðaꞃeþa laƒ. on ðinneꞃ meꞃe. oƒeꞃ ðeop þæteꞃ Diƒelin ꞃecan ⁊ heoꞃa land″. æþiꞃc-moðe. Sþilce þa ȝebꞃoðeꞃ beȝen æt ꞃamne. cẏninȝ anð æþelinȝ. cẏððe ꞃohton. Þeꞃt-Seaxna land. þiȝeꞃ hꞃeamie″. Læton him behẏndan hꞃa bꞃẏttian″. ꞃaloþiȝ ꞃaðan″. anð þone ꞃþeaꞃtan hꞃeƒn. hẏꞃneð nebban. ⁊ þane haꞃean paðan″. eaꞃn æƒtan hþit æꞃeꞃ bꞃucan. ȝꞃæðiȝne ȝuð-haƒoc. ⁊ ⁊ ȝþæȝe ðeoꞃ þulƒ on þealðe ·:·

ENGLISH GREEK.—Wilson and Sons, Glasgow.

Ὁρᾷς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα ζῶα ὡς κεραυνοῖ ὁ θεὸς, οὐδὲ ἐᾷ φαντάζεσθαι, τὰ δὲ σμικρὰ οὐδέν μιν κνίζει; ὁρᾷς δὲ ὡς ἐς οἰκήματα τὰ μέγιστα αἰεὶ καὶ δένδρεα τὰ τοιαῦτ' ἀποσκήπει βέλεα; φιλέει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα πάντα κολούειν. οὕτω δὴ καὶ στρατὸς πολλὸς ὑπὸ ὀλίγου διαφθείρεται κατὰ τοιόνδε· ἐπεάν σφι ὁ θεὸς φθονήσας φόβον ἐμβάλῃ, ἢ βροντὴν, δι' ὧν ἐφθάρησαν ἀναξίως ἑωϋτῶν. οὐ γὰρ ἐᾷ φρονέειν ἄλλον μέγα ὁ θεὸς ἢ ἑωϊτόν.

PICA GREEK.—Wilson and Sons.

Μαθὼν δέ μιν Ἀρτάβανος ὁ πάτρως, ὃς τοπρῶτον γνώμην ἀπεδέξατο ἐλευθέρως οὐ συμβουλεύων Ξέρξῃ στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα· οὗτος ὢν ὠνὴρ φρασθεὶς Ξέρξεα δακρύσαντα, εἴρετο τάδε· "Ὦ βασιλεῦ, ὡς πολὺ ἀλλήλων "κεχωρισμένα ἐργάσαο νῦν τε καὶ ὀλίγῳ πρότερον· μακα- "ρίσας γὰρ σεωϋτὸν, δακρύεις." ὁ δὲ εἶπε· "Εσῆλθε "γάρ με λογισάμενον κατοικτεῖραι ὡς βραχὺς εἴη ὁ πᾶς "ἀνθρώπινος βίος, εἰ τουτέων γε ἐόντων τοσούτων, οὐδεὶς "ἐς ἑκατοστὸν ἔτος περιέσται."

SMALL PICA GREEK.—Wilson and Sons.

"Ἀνδρῶν γὰρ ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος· καὶ οὐ στηλῶν μόνον ἐν "τῇ οἰκείᾳ σημαίνει ἐπιγραφὴ, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐν τῇ μὴ προσηκούσῃ, "ἄγραφος μνήμη παρ' ἑκάστῳ τῆς γνώμης μᾶλλον, ἢ τοῦ ἔργου "ἐνδιαιτᾶται· οὓς νῦν ὑμεῖς ζηλώσαντες, καὶ τὸ εὔδαιμον, τὸ "ἐλεύθερον, τὸ δὲ ἐλεύθερον, τὸ εὔψυχον κρίναντες, μὴ περιορᾶσθε "τοὺς πολεμικοὺς κινδύνους."

LONG PRIMER GREEK.—Wilson and Sons.

Διόπερ καὶ τοὺς τῶνδε νῦν τοκέας, ὅσοι πάρεστε, οὐκ ὀλοφύρομαι μᾶλλον ἢ παραμυθήσομαι. ἐν πολυτρόποις γὰρ ξυμφοραῖς ἐπίστανται τραφέντες. τὸ δ' εὐτυχές, οἳ ἂν τῆς εὐπρεπεστάτης λάχωσιν, ὥσπερ οἵδε μὲν νῦν, τελευτῆς, ὑμεῖς δὲ, λύπης· καὶ οἷς ἐνευδαιμονῆσαί τε ὁ βίος ὁμοίως καὶ ἐντελευτῆσαι ξυνεμετρήθη.

BREVIER GREEK.—Wilson and Sons.

Δύσκολον μὲν ἀναλαμβάνει θεράπευμα καὶ χαλεπὸν ἡ φιλοσοφία τὴν ἀδολεσχίαν· τὸ γὰρ φάρμακον αὐτῆς ὁ λόγος, ἀκουόντων ἐστίν· οἱ δ' ἀδολέσχοι, οὐδενὸς ἀκούουσιν· ἀεὶ γὰρ λαλοῦσιν. καὶ τοῦτο ἔχει πρῶτον κακὸν ἡ ἀσιγησία, τὴν ἀνηκοΐαν· κωφότης γὰρ αὐθαίρετός ἐστιν, ἀνθρώπων, οἶμαι, μεμφομένων τὴν φύσιν, ὅτι μίαν γλῶτταν, δύο δ' ὦτα ἔχουσιν.

SYRIAC.—Fry.

ܫܒܚܘ ܠܐܠܗܐ ܒܩܘܕܫܗ. ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܪܩܝܥܐ
ܕܥܘܫܢܗ܀

ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܓܢܒܪܘܬܗ. ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܣܘܓܐ
ܕܪܒܘܬܗ܀

ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܩܠܐ ܕܩܪܢܐ. ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܟܢܪܐ
ܘܒܩܝܬܪܐ܀

ܫܒܚܘ ܒܛܒܠܐ ܘܒܚܘܓܐ. ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܢܒܠܐ
ܘܒܙܡܪܐ܀

ܫܒܚܘ ܒܨܨܠܐ ܫܦܝܪܐ. ܫܒܚܘܗܝ ܒܩܠܐ
ܘܒܫܘܒܚܐ܀

ܟܠ ܢܫܡܐ ܬܫܒܚ ܠܡܪܝܐ.

PICA HEBREW, WITH POINTS.—Fry.

אַשְׁרֵי הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר ׀ לֹא הָלַךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא
עָמָד וּבְמוֹשַׁב לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב: כִּי ׀ אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חֶפְצוֹ
וּבְתוֹרָתוֹ יֶהְגֶּה יוֹמָם וָלָיְלָה: וְהָיָה כְּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פַּלְגֵי־מָיִם אֲשֶׁר
פִּרְיוֹ ׀ יִתֵּן בְּעִתּוֹ וְעָלֵהוּ לֹא־יִבּוֹל וְכֹל אֲשֶׁר־יַעֲשֶׂה יַצְלִיחַ: לֹא־כֵן
הָרְשָׁעִים כִּי אִם־כַּמֹּץ אֲשֶׁר־תִּדְּפֶנּוּ רוּחַ: עַל־כֵּן ׀ לֹא־יָקֻמוּ
רְשָׁעִים בַּמִּשְׁפָּט וְחַטָּאִים בַּעֲדַת צַדִּיקִים: כִּי־יוֹדֵעַ יְהוָה דֶּרֶךְ
צַדִּיקִים וְדֶרֶךְ רְשָׁעִים תֹּאבֵד:

PICA CHALDEE.—Fry.

התתן לסוס גבורה התלביש צואריו רעמה: התרעישנו
כארבה הוד נחרו אימה: יחפרו בעמק וישיש בכח יצא
לקראת־נשק: ישחק לפחד ולא יחת ולא ישוב מפני־חרב:
עליו תרנה אשפה להב חנית וכידון: ברעש ורגז יגמא־ארץ
ולא יאמין כי־קול שופר: בדי שפר יאמר האח ומרחוק יריח
מלחמה רעם שרים ותרועה:

SMALL PICA HEBREW.—Fry.

יהוה רעי לא אחסר: בנאות דשא ירביצני על־מי מנוחות ינהלני:
נפשי ישובב ינחני במעגלי־צדק למען שמו: גם כי־אלך בגיא
צלמות לא־אירא רע כי־אתה עמדי שבטך ומשענתך המה ינחמני:
תערך לפני שלחן נגד צררי רשנת בשמן ראשי כוסי רויה: אך טוב וחסד
ירדפוני כל־ימי חיי ושבתי בבית־יהוה לארך ימים:

BREVIER HEBREW.—Caslon and Livermore.

הלא-חכמה תקרא ותבונה תתן קולה: בראש-מרומים על-דרך בית נתיבות נצבה:
ליד-שערים לפי-קרת מבוא פתחים תרנה: אליכם אישים אקרא וקולי אל-בני אדם: חבינו
פתאים ערמה וכסילים הבינו לב: שמעו כי-נגידים אדבר ומפתח שפתי מישרים: כי-אמת
והגה חכי ותועבת שפתי רשע: בצדק כל-אמרי-פי אין בהם נפתל ועקש: כלם נכחים למבין
וישרים למצאי דעת:

ARABIC, WITH POINTS. — Fry.

لِهُمْ قَالُوا فِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ مُفْتَكِي مِنْ افْتِكَارِ سُوءٍ أَنَّ عُمْرَنَا هُوَ يَسِيرٌ
وَمُحْزِنٌ وَوَفَاةُ الْإِنْسَانِ لَيْسَ فِيهَا شَفَا وَالْمَحْلُولُ مِنَ الْجَحِيمِ لَنْ
يُعْرَفَ إِنَّنَا وُلِدْنَا بِذَاتِنَا وَبَعْدَ هَذَا نَكُونُ كَأَنَّنَا لَمْ نَكُنْ لِأَنَّ النَّسَمَةَ
حُخَانٌ فِي حُلُوقِنَا وَالنُّطْقَ شَرَانَ فِي بِحَارِ قَلْبِنَا فَتَهَامُّوا
إِذًا نَتَمَتَّعُ بِالْخَيْرَاتِ الْمَوْدُودَتِهِ وَنَسْتَعْمِلُ الْمَلَلَ فِي الْبِيئَتِهِ
مَادَامَ زَمَنَانُ الشَّبِيبَتِهِ وَنَتَمَلَّا مِنَ الْجَمْتِ الْغَايِفَتِهِ وَالطُّبُوبِ
اللَّذِيذَتِهِ وَلَا يَفُوتُنَا نَسِيرُ الزَّهْرِ وَنَتَكَلَّلُ بِفُغَّاجِ الْوَرْدِ وَالزَّهُورِ قَبْلَ
خُبُولِهِ

COPTIC. — Fry.

ⲱ̀ⲟⲩⲛⲓⲁⲧϥ ⲙ̀ⲡⲓⲣⲱⲙⲓ ⲉ̀ⲧⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϥϣⲉ ϧⲉⲛ
ⲡ̀ⲥⲟϭⲛⲓ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲛⲓⲁ̀ⲥⲉⲃⲏⲥ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉϥⲟ̀ϩⲓ ⲉ̀ⲣⲁⲧϥ
ϩⲓⲫ̀ⲙⲱⲓⲧ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲛⲓⲣⲉϥⲉⲣⲛⲟⲃⲓ ⲟⲩⲇⲉ ⲙ̀ⲡⲉ-
ϥϩⲉⲙⲥⲓ ϩⲓⲧⲕⲁⲑⲉⲧⲣⲁ ⲛ̀ⲧⲉⲛⲓⲗⲟⲓⲙⲟⲥ.

FINIS.

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